

work upon the operations of the right wing of our army is his battle, or the reason that the success of the movement so evidently depended to a great extent upon the successful operation of the left? Although our troops on the right fought most gallantly, making repeated attacks, the strength of the enemy's position was such that our forces were unable to pierce it.

Here follows a statement to the effect that General John Newton and General John C. Frémont had gone to Washington and represented to the President the disputed condition of the army and its want of confidence in General Burnside which caused the President to send him the following despatch—

I have no reason for saying that you must not make a general.

General Burnside came to Washington to ascertain from the President the true state of the case. He was informed by the President that some general officers from the Army of the Potomac, whose names he declined to give, had called upon him and represented that General Burnside contemplated soon making a movement, and that he had been compelled to yield to their representations and attempt to make a movement at that time must result in disaster; that no prominent officer in the Army of the Potomac were in favor of any movement at that time.

General Burnside informed the President that none of his officers had been compelled to yield to their representations to explain it in detail to the President. He urged upon the President to grant him permission to carry it out; but the President declined to do so at that time. General Halleck and Secretary Stanton were sent for, and they informed the President of the first part of the President's action in stopping the movement, although General Halleck was previously aware that a movement was contemplated by General Burnside. General Halleck, with General Burnside, held the office which gave the representations to the President should be at once dismissed from the service. General Burnside remained here at that time for two days, but no conclusion was reached upon the subject.

When he returned to his camp he learned that many of the officers of his command had become known to the sympathizers in Washington, thereby rendering that plan impracticable. When asked to whom he had communicated his plans, he stated that he had told no one in Washington except the President, Secretary Stanton, and General Halleck. He knew of no one else who had been informed of two of his staff officers who had remained in camp all the time. He professed himself unable to tell how his plans had become known to the enemy.

A correspondence took place between the President, General Halleck and General Burnside, in which General Burnside desired authority from Gen. Halleck or some one authorized to give it, to make a movement across the river. While urging the importance and necessity for such a movement he candidly admitted that he had no plan of his own, but that his chief idea was suggested by Mr. Whittier, willing to remain himself at the responsibility of the movement, and promising to keep in view the President's caution concerning running any risk of destroying the Army of the Potomac, he desired authority to make a movement at least. General Halleck agreed to his request, and General Burnside remained here at that time for two days, but he had always favored a forward movement he could not take the responsibility of giving any directions as to where and when it should be made.

In consequence of this he was unable to devise a movement and further correspondence on the subject. He was unable to devise any as promising, as the one just thwarted by this interference of his subordinate officers, which interfere over the enemy's time if not the means, to ascertain what he had done. He, however, did not give up his plan, and professedly put it in execution. As is well known, it was rendered abortive in consequence of the severest storm which took place shortly after the movement began.

General Burnside states that, besides the movements of the weather, he had other important reasons for desiring the movement—the almost universal feeling among his general officers against it. Some of those officers freely gave vent to their feelings in the presence of their inferiors.

In consequence of this and also what had taken place in the battle of Fredericksburg, etc., General Burnside directed an order to be issued, which he styled General Order No. 8.

That order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President; relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and pronounced the names of those who had been tried and convicted.

General Burnside states that he had become satisfied that it was absolutely necessary that some examination should be made, in order to ascertain the true character of the movement, and the responsibility of the proper authority of the army under his command.

The order was duly signed and issued, and only waited publication.

Two or three of his most trusted staff officers reported to General Burnside that they had published that order without consulting the President; and the majority of them sanctioned it, or, by refusing his approval, assume an attitude of hostility to General Burnside. The publication of the order was accordingly delayed for the time.

General Burnside came to Washington and laid the order before the President, with the distinct assurance that in no other way could he exercise a proper command over the Army of the Potomac; and he asked the President to sanction the order or accept his resignation. The President, after a short consultation, acknowledged that General Burnside was right, but declined to decide without consulting with some of his advisors. To this General Burnside replied that, if the President took time for consultation, he would not be allowed to publish that order, and therefore asked to have his resolution accepted at once. This the President declined to do.

General Burnside returned to his camp, and came again to Washington that night at the request of the President, and the next day called upon the President to demand that his order be withdrawn. The President declined to approve his Order No. 8, but had concluded to relieve him from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to appoint General Hooker in his place. Thereupon General Burnside again insisted that his resignation be accepted. The President, after a short consultation, agreed to it. Then the General Burnside consented to take a leave of absence for thirty days, with the understanding that at the end of that time he should be assigned to duty, as he deemed it improper to be a commander of an army and general and to be under the command of one who was his superior. General Burnside objected to the wording of the order which relieved him from his command, and which stated that "he was his own request, as being unjust to him and unfounded in fact, but upon the representation that any other order would injure the cause," he consented to it.

CONCLUSIONS.

The events of the past two years are too fresh in the memory of all to require recapitulation.

Your committee will, however, briefly call attention to the following operations of active military and naval campaigns in the winter and spring of 1862, almost uninterrupted success for eight months attended all our operations, resulting in vast conquests. The triumphs of the navy at Baffin Bay, Fort McHenry, Forts Donelson, Corinth, and Vicksburg, and the capture of Mill Spring, Fort Donelson and Roenoke Island, Missouri was wrench from the rebel grasp, and the rebel armies driven into Arkansas, where they were defeated in a pitched battle at Pea Ridge.

The people will assemble in their might to express their thanks to the nation for the glorious results of the war in the present question of the day. Let all who are opposed to the Union, and the opposition to war for the negro, who are opposed to the administration, and who are in favor of the REUNION OF THE STATES.

The following eminent gentlemen will address the meeting:

CHARLES CONON, *W. W. Noyes,*

RICHARD O'GORMAN, *J. M. Brown,*

CHARLES A. CARLILE, *of Virginia,*

John J. Marion, *and others.*

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

W. HENRY COOK, *Secretary.*

On the part of the Senate.

D. W. GOOCH, *John T. Hoffman,*

J. D. JULIAN, *and others.*

M. F. O'GILL, *On the part of the House.*

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

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